NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1809. [*No 2452.*

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long Wharf, Newport,*

The Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Accompliſhment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the Britiſh Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per ſet, neatly and ſtrongly bound.

Alſo for ſale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seaſons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nurſery, Pleaſure Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-Houſe, Hot-Houſe, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the ſame, alſo a variety of other neceſſary and uſeful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nurſery, Seedsman, and Floriſt.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of theſe valuable works, are juſt received and for ſale as above.

Alſo for ſale as above a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every deſcription and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety both of ſizes and prices—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity. —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE diſpoſed to ſell their Shares in the RHODE ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Caſh, by application to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 7, Waſhington-Square.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, ſituated on the upper part of Mary-ſtreet, next eaſtward of the Eſtate of M. SEIXAS, Eſq.—For terms, apply to MARTHA BUCKMASTER.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given

THAT pleaſantly ſituated HOUSE and Garden, ſituated at the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, late the reſidence of *William Stall*, deceaſed.—*Alſo*, A two-ſtory Building, and Garden adjoining the ſame, fronting on Broad-ſtreet, which has been occupied as a work ſhop.—*Alſo*, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the ſame. The whole will be Sold or Let together, or ſeparate. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having had a Quantity of Boards ſtolen from their piles on Elam's Wharf, and from the circumſtance of Meſſrs NOAH BARKER & SON having a pile alſo on the ſame wharf, which they purchaſed from us, from which they had frequently taken, as they had occaſion to uſe them, ſome evil-minded perſon, (probably the thief himſelf) has given currency to a report, that Mr. Barker and his Son, had clandeſtinely taken Boards belonging to us—And as the report has been imputed to our ſuggeſtions, and become too general to be traced to its ſource; and has been relied on as a fact, by many who are not perfectly acquainted with their characters, and with ſuch, much to the injury of their reputation In juſtice to them, this is therefore to certify, that we have not, nor ever had, the leaſt ſuſpicion of Mr. Barker or his Son, for whom we have the higheſt regard as honeſt and induſtrious citizens; nor have we ever made any ſuggeſtions, or given any hints, that would warrant any perſon in reporting a thing ſo injurious to their eſtabliſhed characters as men of integrity and worth.—We regret that ſo ill grounded a report ſhould have been ſo long in circulation, as this appears to have been, without coming to the knowledge of either Meſſrs Barker's or ourſelves, that we might have met it by an earlier contradiction, or traced it to its origin.

JOHN CLARKE.
WILLIAM COZZENS.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Arnault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

Chriſtopher Fowler,

Has for Sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogſheads and Bags.
130 Cannifters Batavia SUGAR.
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE, BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels freſh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as uſual

Newport, March 10 1809.

REAL ESTATES, AT AUCTION.

THE following ESTATES will be Sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of April, at XI o'clock A. M. if not ſold before at Private Sale viz:—

A LARGE Lot of Land, with a Dwelling Houſe thereon ſtanding, ſituated on the Hill, in Newport, lately improved by Mr. *H Dexter*—*Alſo*, Four large Building Lots, in front of ſaid Houſe.—*Alſo*, One Lot of Land, at the South part of the Town.—*Alſo*, One-half of a Lot of Land, and a Dwelling-Houſe thereon, ſituated in Thames-Street, next North of Capt. *Edward Easton's*, and improved by Mr. FREEBORN COGGESHALL

On THURSDAY, the 20th of APRIL, at XI o'clock, A. M.

A large Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon, ſituated in Thames-Street, next North of *William Ellery*, Eſq. and directly oppoſite Liberty Tree; now improved by SILAS DEAN—*Alſo*, One other Lot of Land, with a Store and Stable thereon, ſituated in Poplar-ſtreet.—*Alſo*, One other large Building Lot, next north of SILAS DEAN's.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at XI o'clock A. M.

A ſmall FARM, ſituated in Tiverton, containing about ſixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the *White Wine Farm*, about one mile from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton. A plat of ſaid Land can be ſeen by calling on SILAS DEAN.

If the weather ſhould not be fair on the above days, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day after Conditions made known at the ſales, which will be on the premiſes.

At Private Sale, 40 Barrels Pork.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, March 24, 1809.

John Coggeſhall,

HAS FOR SALE.

THIRTY Hogſheads Clay'd SUGARS firſt Quality; 30 Hogſheads Ditto ſecond Quality; 20 Hogſheads Brown Ditto'—Entitled to Debenture and will be ſold on a liberal credit for approved endorſed Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—*Alſo* 60 Hogſheads Guadaloupe and Havanna Molaſſes: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals firſt quality Codfiſh, for ſhipping.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Lottery and Exchange Office.

ON THE PARADE.

TICKETS in the RHODE-ISLAND COAL LOTTERY, the drawing of which will poſitively commence on the 15th of April next, may be had of the Subſcriber, in wholes, quarters, eighths and ſixteenths.—The following are the capital prizes, viz.—1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars; 1 of 2000; 6 of 1000, 10 of 500; 15 of 300 30 of 260, 60 of 100, &c &c—No deduction.—Leſs than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Alſo, Orders for Tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received at the above Office—The following are the capital prizes, viz—2 prizes of 10,000 Dolls 2 of 5,000; 2 of 2,500; 3 of 1000, &c—Said Lottery will probably commence drawing in May.—Preſent price of Tickets, 3 Dollars, but will ſoon riſe to 3 Dolls. 50 Cents. Alſo, Tickets in the Newport Methodiſt Chapel Lottery—Money exchanged—Negotiable Paper bought and ſold—Outſtanding debts, not *ſuperannuated*, collected, and every exertion made to gratify employers, and promote their intereſt.

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
Inſurance, Stock and Exchange Broker.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

William Douglaſs,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

HAS juſt received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 buſhels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Caſh.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed Guardian to the perſon and effects of *Benjamin W. Gardiner*, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted, to preſent their claims for adjuſtment. Thoſe perſons who have in their poſſeſſion any property belonging to ſaid *Gardiner*, are requeſted to deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS HORNSBY, *Guardian.*

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Albany Resolutions.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE LAST MERCURY.]

RESOLVED, As the ſenſe of this Meeting, that by the act of non-intercourſe lately paſſed, pretending to be a ſubſtitute for the embargo, that embargo, inſtead of being generally repealed, is extended, as to by far the greater part of the moſt important foreign markets, until the laſt day of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, whereby the trade of the United States is reſtrained, to comparatively a few neutral countries. That to enforce and maintain this *non-intercourſe* and *embargo*, and particularly to prevent all commercial communication, either by land or water, with Canada and other Britiſh poſſeſſions, it has been found neceſſary to keep in force the late unconſtitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical act for enforcing the embargo; and alſo to continue the heavy burthens and reſtrictions impoſed upon the coaſting trade—That in the opinion of this meeting, ſuch a ſyſtem, while it perpetuates moſt of the evils, of which the people have ſo long complained, cuts off, from the country merchant and farmer, particularly on the northern and weſtern frontier, a great part of their inland traffic, and, moreover, while it obſtructs and harraſſes the honeſt trader, muſt expoſe this country to a new, extenſive, and alarming ſcene of ſmuggling and perjury.

Reſolved, That the operation of this unwiſe ſyſtem of non intercourſe and non importation upon the public revenue, is particularly alarming, at a time when thoſe expenſive preparations for public defence, which have been ſo long neglected, are becoming more and more neceſſary—That by means of the fatal embargo, which, according to Mr. Jefferſon, was to "huſband our reſources," ſo deep an impreſſion has been made on our financial ſyſtem, that an enormous increaſe of impoſt duties has been deemed neceſſary by one branch of the national legiſlature, and a reſort to loans or taxes has been contemplated for the purpoſe of ſupplying the treaſury, while at the ſame time the moſt important and neceſſary appropriations for fortifying our ports and defending our country, have been denied and withheld.

Reſolved, As the ſenſe of this meeting, that although the errors of our executive adminiſtration, ſupported by ſubſervient majorities and impolitic laws, have perplexed our public affairs, and the late act of Congreſs has greatly increaſed the embarraſſment, yet this meeting cannot conceive, that the people of this great and free country are without remedy, while our elections remain free, and we retain a ſenſe of our rights, and the ſpirit to maintain them. That in this repreſentative government, the loud and deciſive voice of the people, expreſſed in their meeting and elections, can alone lead to a removal of burthens and a reform of abuſes—That the ſafety and welfare of the nation, requires a great and radical change in the ſyſtem of adminiſtration, and nothing but the people's voice, thus expreſſed, can ſhew their rulers, involved as they are in the mazes of intrigue and error, the neceſſity of retracting their ſteps, and reſuming the plain, open, and honeſt path, which WASHINGTON himſelf trod, and marked out for his ſucceſſors.

Reſolved, That the citizens here convened cannot but avail themſelves of this occaſion to expreſs their indignation and abhorrence of the conduct and motives of thoſe violent men, who to gratify party paſſions have aſſailed, with the moſt odious and diſguſting calumnies, a numerous and enlightened body of our fellow-citizens, who have made a firm oppoſition to the embargo, and other late arbitrary meaſures connected with it—That while we approve the motives, principle, and ſpirit of that oppoſition, equally manly, temperate and conſtitutional, we muſt decidedly reprobate the conduct of thoſe, who have groſsly miſrepreſented it as the offſpring of a ſeditious ſpirit and of diſaffection of the UNION—That our union, ſo precious to every true patriot, is endangered not by freedom of ſpeech, the exerciſe of vigilance and the ſolemn remonſtrances of the individual States againſt ruinous meaſures, but rather by the repeated and audacious liberties taken with our conſtitutional privileges, by the party in power, and the tame and ſubſervient ſpirit with which party men uphold and encourage by their applauſes, the moſt extraordinary and daring infringements—That thoſe public ſervants are unworthy of public ſupport who applaud thoſe meaſures, which they know to be oppreſſive and deſtructive, and who continue to idolize that adminiſtration that has trifled with our rights, and jeopardized our liberty and ſafety.

Reſolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the legiſlature of this ſtate, by its late unwiſe and impolitic Reſolutions, applauding the ſyſtem of meaſures purſued by the adminiſtration, of which the *embargo* is a principal feature, has unfortunately lent its ſanction to that oppreſſive policy, and contributed to its continuance. That, if that legiſlature, inſtead of volunteering its applauſe in favor of meaſures that bear ſo heavily on the good people at large, and of the Eaſtern States and the State of New York in particular, had taken a different ſtand, and (uniting with our Eaſtern brethren) had preſented a firm, temperate and patriotic remonſtrance, it would have been productive of the happieſt effects. That this meeting cannot but expreſs their ſurpriſe and regret, that in this criſis of danger, while our legiſlative rulers and their party friends indulge their paſſions, and employ their time in applauding oppreſſive meaſures, in railing againſt a foreign government, or abuſing our Eaſtern brethren, ſo little ſhould be done or attempted by them for the defence and ſafety of the country, and the real relief of the people.

Reſolved, That our fellow-citizens in the various parts of this State, be and they are hereby invited to aſſemble, in peaceable and conſtitutional meetings, for the purpoſe of uniting with their fellow citizens of Albany, in expreſſions of their ſentiments on the general ſubject of the foregoing reſolutions, and the preſent ſerious and embarraſſed ſtate of our public affairs.

And it was further Reſolved, That a general Committee of Correſpondence be appointed, and that the ſaid Committee conſiſt of Leonard Ganſevoort, Abm. Van Vechten, Theodorus V. Wyck Graham, Daniel Hale, and William P. Beers, together with the Chairman, and Secretary of this meeting.

By order,

HARMANUS P. SCHUYLER,
Chairman.

JOHN LOVETT, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK SPIRIT.

At a very numerous meeting of the Freeholders and Voters of the County of Orange, (State of New-York) of *all* parties, convened the 3d of March, in conformity to public notice directed to the county at large.

A number of ſpirited reſolutions were adopted among them the following deſerve particular attention here:—

"*Reſolved* That in the proceedings, and reſolves of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, we perceive no evidence of the ſedition falſely charged againſt them of effecting a diſmemberment of the Union—But on the contrary, we are conſtrained to applaud the conduct of that *Honorable Body*, as wiſe, temperate, and manly, evincing at once their determination to reſiſt oppreſſion and their willingneſs to ſeek redreſs by peaceable, and conſtitutional means.

"*Reſolved*, That we ſincerely commiſerate the ſufferings and do highly applaud the patriotic ſtruggles, of the brave and generous SPANIARDS.—That we will ever ſympathize with men, who groaning beneath the weight of oppreſſion; deluded by inteſtine Traitors; and bartered to foreign Deſpots—but inſpired with the love of Liberty and independence—ariſe in their might, and ſhake off the fetters of Slavery—That they more particularly claim our regard inaſmuch as their caſe ſo intimately reſembles our own in our Revolutionary conteſt; and that as our efforts were attended with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs—ſo we ardently hope, (the Tyrant of Europe being proſtrated) that patriotic people may eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of Government, the counterpart of our own; and thus pave the way to the emancipation of ſubjugated Europe.

"*Reſolved*, That we conſider the Federal Conſtitution, as the bulwark and charter of our freedom—That we will ſupport and defend the ſame, againſt all external or internal attacks—that we deprecate all innovations, and perverted conſtructions of the ſame—and that we will not tamely ſubmit to the diſſolution of ſo fair a fabric, whatever may be the pretenſions of the ſpeculative projector.—For we hold this maxim to be the ſafeguard of a Republican Government, "that the legiſlator and legiſlators are ſubſervient to the laws—and that the laws are null and void, when in contravention of the Conſtitution."

"*Reſolved*, That we pledge our lives and fortunes to ſupport our government, in any juſt and neceſſary WAR—But that we have formed a ſerious and unſhaken determination, not to ſuffer ourſelves to be blindly hurried into an alliance with the Deſpot of France, *whoſe ſmile is* TREACHERY—*whoſe embrace is* DEATH!!!

"*Reſolved laſtly*, That the proceedings of this meeting be ſigned by the Chairman and Secretary, and publiſhed in all the papers of this county."

"D. NIVEN, *Chairman.*

"JOHN BARBER, *Secretary.*

A BILL to prevent the reading and quoting foreign caſes and precedents in the Courts of Pennſylvania, has paſſed the Legiſlature of that State! A member moved that Phyſicians ſhould be prohibited from reading foreign books! We have heard of the 'march of the mind;" but Pennſylvania appears to give ſpecimens of the *retreat of the mind.*

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1809. [No 2452.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY publiſhed at Philadelphia, and for ſale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long Wharf, Newport,*

The Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Accompliſhment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the Britiſh Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per ſet, neatly and ſtrongly bound.

Alſo for ſale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seaſons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nurſery, Pleaſure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-Houſe, Hot-Houſe, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the ſame, alſo a variety of other neceſſary and uſeful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nurſery, Seedsman, and Floriſt.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of theſe valuable works, are juſt received and for ſale as above.

Alſo for ſale as above a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every deſcription and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity. —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE diſpoſed to ſell their Shares in the RHODE ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Caſh, by application to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 7, Waſhington-Square.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, ſituated on the upper part of Mary-ſtreet, next weſtward of the Eſtate of M. SEIXAS, Eſq.—For terms, apply to MARTHA BUCKMASTER.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given

THAT pleaſantly ſituated HOUSE and Garden, ſituated at the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, late the reſidence of *William Stall*, deceaſed.—*Alſo*, A two-ſtory Building, and Garden adjoining the ſame, fronting on Broad-ſtreet, which has been occupied as a work ſhop.—*Alſo*, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the ſame. The whole will be Sold or Let together, or ſeparate. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having had a Quantity of Boards ſtolen from their piles on Elam's Wharf, and from the circumſtance of Meſſrs NOAH BARKER & SON having a pile alſo on the ſame wharf, which they purchaſed from us, from which they had frequently taken, as they had occaſion to uſe them, ſome evil-minded perſon, (probably the thief himſelf) has given currency to a report, that Mr. Barker and his Son, had clandeſtinely taken Boards belonging to us—And as the report has been imputed to our ſuggeſtions, and become too general to be traced to its ſource; and has been relied on as a fact, by many who are not perfectly acquainted with their characters, and with ſuch, much to the injury of their reputation In juſtice to them, this is therefore to certify, that we have not, nor ever had, the leaſt ſuſpicion of Mr. Barker or his Son, for whom we have the higheſt regard as honeſt and induſtrious citizens; nor have we ever made any ſuggeſtions, or given any hints, that would warrant any perſon in reporting a thing ſo injurious to their eſtabliſhed characters as men of integrity and worth.—We regret that ſo ill grounded a report ſhould have been ſo long in circulation, as this appears to have been, without coming to the knowledge of either Meſſrs. Barker's or ourſelves, that we might have met it by an earlier contradiction, or traced it to its origin.

JOHN CLARKE.
WILLIAM COZZENS.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Arnault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

Chriſtopher Fowler,

Has for Sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogſheads and Bags.
130 Cannifters Batavia SUGAR.
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE, BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels freſh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as uſual

Newport, March 10, 1809.

REAL ESTATES, AT AUCTION.

THE following ESTATES will be Sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of April, at XI o'clock A. M. if not ſold before at Private Sale viz:—

A LARGE Lot of Land, with a Dwelling Houſe thereon ſtanding, ſituated on the Hill, in Newport, lately improved by Mr. *H Dexter*—*Alſo*, Four large Building Lots, in front of ſaid Houſe.—*Alſo*, One Lot of Land, at the South part of the Town.—*Alſo*, One-half of a Lot of Land, and a Dwelling-Houſe thereon, ſituated in Thames-Street, next North of Capt. *Edward Eaſton's*, and improved by Mr. FREEBORN COGGESHALL.

On THURSDAY, the 20th of APRIL, at XI o'clock, A. M.

A large Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon, ſituated in Thames-Street, next North of *William Ellery*, Eſq. and directly oppoſite Liberty Tree; now improved by SILAS DEAN—*Alſo*, One other Lot of Land, with a Store and Stable thereon, ſituated in Poplar-ſtreet.—*Alſo*, One other large Building Lot, next north of SILAS DEAN's.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at XI o'clock A. M.

A ſmall FARM, ſituated in Tiverton, containing about ſixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the *White Wine Farm*, about one mile from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton. A plat of ſaid Land can be ſeen by calling on SILAS DEAN.

If the weather ſhould not be fair on the above days, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day after. Conditions made known at the ſales, which will be on the premiſes.

At Private Sale, 40 Barrels Pork.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, March 24, 1809.

John Coggeſhall,

HAS FOR SALE.

THIRTY Hogſheads Clay'd SUGARS firſt Quality; 30 Hogſheads Ditto ſecond Quality; 20 Hogſheads Brown Ditto—Entitled to Debenture and will be ſold on a liberal credit for approved endorſed Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—*Alſo*, 60 Hogſheads Guadaloupe and Havanna Molaſſes: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals firſt quality Codfiſh, for ſhipping.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Lottery and Exchange Office.

ON THE PARADE.

TICKETS in the RHODE-ISLAND COAL LOTTERY, the drawing of which will poſitively commence on the 15th of April next, may be had of the Subſcriber, in wholes, quarters, eighths and ſixteenths.—The following are the capital prizes, viz.—1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars: 1 of 2000; 6 of 1000; 10 of 500; 15 of 300; 30 of 260, 60 of 100, &c &c—No deduction.—Leſs than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Alſo, Orders for Tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received at the above Office—The following are the capital prizes, viz—2 prizes of 10,000 Dolls. 2 of 5,000; 2 of 2,500; 3 of 1000, &c.—Said Lottery will probably commence drawing in May.—Preſent price of Tickets, 3 Dollars, but will ſoon riſe to 3 Dolls. 50 Cents. Alſo, Tickets in the Newport Methodiſt Chapel Lottery.—Money exchanged—Negotiable Paper bought and ſold—Outſtanding debts, not *ſuperannuated*, collected, and every exertion made to gratify employers, and promote their intereſt.

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
Inſurance, Stock and Exchange Broker.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

William Douglaſs,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

HAS juſt received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 buſhels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Caſh.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed Guardian to the perſon and effects of *Benjamin W. Gardiner*, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted, to preſent their claims for adjuſtment. Thoſe perſons who have in their poſſeſſion any property belonging to ſaid *Gardiner*, are requeſted to deliver the ſame to the ubſcriber.

THOMAS HORNSBY, *Guardian.*

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Albany Resolutions.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE LAST MERCURY.]

RESOLVED, As the ſenſe of this Meeting, that by the act of non-intercourſe lately paſſed, pretending to be a ſubſtitute for the embargo, that embargo, inſtead of being generally repealed, is extended, as to by far the greater part of the moſt important foreign markets, until the laſt day of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, whereby the trade of the United States is reſtrained, to comparatively a few neutral countries. That to enforce and maintain this *non-intercourſe* and *embargo*, and particularly to prevent all commercial communication, either by land or water, with Canada and other Britiſh poſſeſſions, it has been found neceſſary to keep in force the late unconſtitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical act for enforcing the embargo; and alſo to continue the heavy burthens and reſtrictions impoſed upon the coaſting trade—That in the opinion of this meeting, ſuch a ſyſtem, while it perpetuates moſt of the evils, of which the people have ſo long complained, cuts off from the country merchant and farmer, particularly on the northern and weſtern frontier, a great part of their inland traffic, and, moreover, while it obſtructs and harraſſes the honeſt trader, muſt expoſe this country to a new, extenſive, and alarming ſcene of ſmuggling and perjury.

Reſolved, That the operation of this unwiſe ſyſtem of non intercourſe and non importation upon the public revenue, is particularly alarming, at a time when thoſe expenſive preparations for public defence, which have been ſo long neglected, are becoming more and more neceſſary—That by means of the fatal embargo, which, according to Mr. Jefferſon, was to "huſband our reſources," ſo deep an impreſſion has been made on our financial ſyſtem, that an enormous increaſe of impoſt duties has been deemed neceſſary by one branch of the national legiſlature, and a reſort to loans or taxes has been contemplated for the purpoſe of ſupplying the treaſury, while at the ſame time the moſt important and neceſſary appropriations for fortifying our ports and defending our country, have been denied and withheld.

Reſolved, As the ſenſe of this meeting, that although the errors of our executive adminiſtration, ſupported by ſubſervient majorities and impolitic laws, have perplexed our public affairs, and the late act of Congreſs has greatly increaſed the embarraſſment, yet this meeting cannot conceive, that the people of this great and free couutry are without remedy, while our elections remain free, and we retain a ſenſe of our rights, and the ſpirit to maintain them. That in this repreſentative government, the loud and deciſive voice of the people, expreſſed in their meeting and elections, can alone lead to a removal of burthens and a reform of abuſes—That the ſafety and welfare of the nation, requires a great and radical change in the ſyſtem of adminiſtration, and nothing but the people's voice, thus expreſſed, can ſhew their rulers, involved as they are in the mazes of intrigue and error, the neceſſity of retracting their ſteps, and reſuming the plain, open, and honeſt path, which WASHINGTON himſelf trod, and marked out for his ſucceſſors.

Reſolved, That the citizens here convened cannot but avail themſelves of this occaſion to expreſs their indignation and abhorrence of the conduct and motives of thoſe violent men, who to gratify party paſſions have aſſailed, with the moſt odious and diſguſting calumnies, a numerous and enlightened body of our fellow-citizens, who have made a firm oppoſition to the embargo, and other late arbitrary meaſures connected with it—That while we approve the motives, principle, and ſpirit of that oppoſition, equally manly, temperate and conſtitutional, we muſt decidedly reprobate the conduct of thoſe, who have groſsly miſrepreſented it as the offſpring of a ſeditious ſpirit and of diſaffection of the UNION—That our union, ſo precious to every true patriot, is endangered not by freedom of ſpeech, the exerciſe of vigilance and the ſolemn remonſtrances of the individual States againſt ruinous meaſures, but rather by the repeated and audacious liberties taken with our conſtitutional privileges, by the party in power, and the tame and ſubſervient ſpirit with which party-men uphold and encourage by their applauſes, the moſt extraordinary and daring infringements—That thoſe public ſervants are unworthy of public ſupport who applaud thoſe meaſures, which they know to be oppreſſive and deſtructive, and who continue to idolize that adminiſtration that has trifled with our rights, and jeopardized our liberty and ſafety.

Reſolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the legiſlature of this ſtate, by its late unwiſe and impolitic Reſolutions, applauding the ſyſtem of meaſures purſued by the adminiſtration, of which the *embargo* is a principal feature, has unfortunately lent its ſanction to that oppreſſive policy, and contributed to its continuance. That, if that legiſlature, inſtead of volunteering its applauſe in favor of meaſures that bear ſo heavily on the good people at large, and of the Eaſtern States and the State of New York in particular, had taken a different ſtand, and (uniting with our Eaſtern brethren) had preſented a firm, temperate and patriotic remonſtrance, it would have been productive of the happieſt effects. That this meeting cannot but expreſs their ſurprize and regret, that in this criſis of danger, while our legiſlative rulers and their party friends indulge their paſſions, and employ their time in applauding oppreſſive meaſures, in railing againſt a foreign government, or abuſing our Eaſtern brethren, ſo little ſhould be done or attempted by them for the defence and ſafety of the country, and the real relief of the people.

Reſolved, That our fellow-citizens in the various parts of this State, be and they are hereby invited to aſſemble, in peaceable and conſtitutional meetings, for the purpoſe of uniting with their fellow-citizens of Albany, in expreſſions of their ſentiments on the general ſubject of the foregoing reſolutions, and the preſent ſerious and embarraſſed ſtate of our public affairs.

And it was further Reſolved, That a general Committee of Correſpondence be appointed, and that the ſaid Committee conſiſt of Leonard Ganſevoort, Abm. Van Vechten, Theodorus V. Wyck Graham, Daniel Hale, and William P. Beers, together with the Chairman, and Secretary of this meeting.

By order,

HARMANUS P. SCHUYLER,
Chairman.

JOHN LOVETT, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK SPIRIT.

At a very numerous meeting of the Freeholders and Voters of the County of Orange, (State of New-York,) of *all* parties, convened the 3d of March, in conformity to public notice directed to the county at large,

A number of ſpirited reſolutions were adopted among them the following deſerve particular attention here:—

"*Reſolved* That in the proceedings, and reſolves of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, we perceive no evidence of the deſign ſo falſely charged againſt them of effecting a diſmemberment of the Union—But on the contrary, we are conſtrained to applaud the conduct of that *Honorable Body*, as wiſe, temperate, and manly, evincing at once their determination to reſiſt oppreſſion, and their willingneſs to ſeek redreſs by peaceable, and conſtitutional means.

"*Reſolved*, That we ſincerely commiſerate the ſufferings, and do highly applaud the patriotic ſtruggles, of the brave and generous SPANIARDS.—That we will ever ſympathize with men, who groaning beneath the weight of oppreſſion; deluded by inteſtine Traitors; and bartered to foreign Deſpots—but inſpired with the love of Liberty and independence—ariſe in their might, and ſhake off the fetters of Slavery—That they more particularly claim our regard inaſmuch as their caſe ſo intimately reſembles our own in our Revolutionary conteſt; and that as our efforts were attended with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs—ſo we ardently hope, (the Tyrant of Europe being proſtrated) that patriotic people may eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of Government, the counterpart of our own; and thus pave the way to the emancipation of ſubjugated Europe.

"*Reſolved*, That we conſider the Federal Conſtitution, as the bulwark and charter of our freedom—That we will ſupport and defend the ſame, againſt all external or internal attacks—that we deprecate all innovations, and perverted conſtructions of the ſame—and that we will not tamely ſubmit to the diſſolution of ſo fair a fabric, whatever may be the pretenſions of the ſpeculative projector.—For we hold this maxim to be the ſafeguard of a Republican Government, "that the legiſlator and legiſlators are ſubſervient to the laws—and that the laws are null and void, when in contravention of the Conſtitution."

"*Reſolved*, That we pledge our lives and fortunes to ſupport our government, in any juſt and neceſſary WAR—But that we have formed a ſerious and unſhaken determination, not to ſuffer ourſelves to be blindly hurried into an alliance with the Deſpot of France, *whoſe ſmile is* TREACHERY—*whoſe embrace is* DEATH!!!

"*Reſolved laſtly*, That the proceedings of this meeting be ſigned by the Chairman and Secretary, and publiſhed in all the papers of this county."

"D. NIVEN, *Chairman.*

"JOHN BARBER, *Secretary.*

A BILL to prevent the reading and quoting foreign caſes and precedents in the Courts of Pennſylvania, has paſſed the Legiſlature of that State! A member moved that Phyſicians ſhould be prohibited from reading foreign books! We have heard of the "march of the mind;" but Pennſylvania appears to give ſpecimens of the *retreat of the mind.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON Papers to the 11th of January have been received at New-York, by an arrival from Liverpool. From the scene of anxious expectation, (Spain) the accounts in them are not so late, by a month, as those previously received in this country direct from the peninsula: But they inform us of several particulars, of which heretofore we have had but confused accounts. We have official information of the junction of the British forces under Generals Moore and Baird.—At the last date (Dec. 31st) they were at Villa Franca, in Leon, on the borders of Gallicia.—Several columns of the French grand army were pressing hard upon them, in various directions.—A number of sharp rencounters had taken place between the French van and English rear-guards.—The situation of the English and French, at the last date, renders it probable, that a general action had taken place, as has been reported; and from the vast superiority of the French, that the English have been compelled to retire to the sea-coast.

The following are extracts from the London papers:—

ENGLAND. LONDON, JAN. 10, 1809.

OFFICIAL—

From Gen. MOORE to Lord CASTLEREAGH.

"*Benevente (Leon) Dec.* 28, 1808.

"SINCE I had the honor to address you upon the 16th from Toro, *(on the Duero, about 18 miles S. of Benevente)* the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. The 21st the armies reached Sahagun: it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions.—The information I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana *(about 45 miles N. E. of Benevente)* with about 16 000 men, with posts along the River from Guarda to Carrion.

"The army was ordered to march in two columns, at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At six o'clock that evening, I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca.—It was evident it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion, I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.

"Next morning Hope's and Frazer's divisions marched to Majorga.—Gen. Baird passed the river at Valmira the 25th; and followed General Hope by Majorga, Valderas to Benevente. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed. We continue our march on to Astorga *(16 miles N. W. of Benevente)*. Generals Hope and Frazer are gone on.—General Baird proceeds to morrow for Valencia *(near Astorga)*.—I shall follow him.—Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the cavalry are round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained, by their spirit and enterprize, an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

"The diversion made by our march on Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advance guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every thing disposable is now turned in this direction.

"The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your Lordship in my letter of the 16th the success Brigadier General Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that few days have passed without his taken or killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of six or seven hundred cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga with the tenth and fifteen Hussars. The tenth marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget with the fifteenth endeavored to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrole, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, among whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels, and eleven Officers, with the loss on our part of six or eight men, and perhaps twenty wounded.

"There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed; this since we began our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with 2 squadrons of the tenth attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took about one hundred prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brig. General Stewart."

From the same to the same.

"*Astorga. Dec.* 31. 1808.

"I arrived here this day. Gen. Frazer will be at Villa Franca to-day, and proceed to Lugo. General Hope and Baird are in the vicinity; two brigades go by Penserada. I shall follow to Villa Franca, this night or to-morrow, as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente seven squadrons of Bonaparte's guards passed the river. They were attacked by General Stewart, and driven across the ford. Their Colonel, a General of Division, Lefebvre, (nephew of the Duke of Dantzick) and about 20 officers and men, were taken prisoners.

"The affair was well contested. The number with which Brig. Gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I inclose for your Lordship's satisfaction, Lord Paget's report of it.

Benevente, Dec. 29, 1808.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that about 9 o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river at the ford near the bridge, I immediately sent down the piquets of the night under Lieutenant-Colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm-posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of Imperial Guards formed and skirmishing with the piquets and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th Hussars, who having arrived, Brigadier General Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets, and with the utmost gallantry attacked. The 10th Hussars supported in the most perfect order.

The result of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about thirty killed, twenty-five wounded, seventy prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

"It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my Staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the General of Division Lefebvre (who commands the cavalry of the Imperial Guards) and two captains. Our loss is, I fear, near fifty men killed and wounded. I will send a return the moment I can collect the reports.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PAGET, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir JOHN MOORE, K. B.

"I have forwarded the prisoners to Benigs. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of Capt. Donovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution."

The Court of Inquiry, on the subject of the Convention of Cintra, has given an *Opinion*, that no further military proceedings are necessary on the subject.—The zeal and firmness of the commanders are attested by the Court.—When this Opinion was laid before the Commander in Chief, he ordered the Court to re-assemble, and give a more explicit opinion on the Armistice and Convention.—The Court re-assembled accordingly; and Generals Dundas, Heathfield, Craig, Pembroke, Nugent, and Nichols, gave their opinion, that the Armistice was advisable, and the terms such as ought to have been agreed to. Earl Moira dissented to this opinion. Generals Dundas, Heathfield, Craig, and Nugent, also gave their opinion, that the Convention was advisable, and the terms such as ought to have been agreed to.—To this opinion Earl Pembroke and General Nichols dissented.

The Spanish General St. Juan, who was hanged by his soldiers at Salavera, confessed, that he and several other Spanish officers had been in correspondence with the French.

Plymouth, Jan. 7. Lieut. Gen. Lefebvre, Commandant of *Bona's* Imperial Guard, has arrived here in the Cheerful cutter.—He was taken, with others, near Benevente.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.—7000 men are said to have been lost by the French in obtaining possession of Madrid, with the plunder of which city they afterwards dispatched more than a thousand cars to France; not having spared the houses of the Grandees and Merchants. Bonaparte has, besides this plunder, secured and sent from Madrid to France several Grandees and general Officers whose virtues were most obnoxious to his hatred or suspicion. Among the former are Seignors Sangro, Tartamia, and Mons, First Counsellor of State.

The inhabitants of Spain, it will rejoice our readers to hear, have not been dispirited by reverses—their patriotism remains as ardent—their courage as unshaken as ever.

RAMSGATE, JAN. 1.

Further Embarkations for Spain—With the large reinforcements now sailing, it will amount to the formidable number of nearly 70,000 British troops. At present,

Lieut. General Sir John Moore is commander in chief. Lieut. General Sir David Baird, second in command. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stewart, will be third in command when he arrives—Lieut. Gen. John Hope, is third in command at present. Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley will be fourth in command when he arrives. Lieut. Gen. A. M. Frazier, is fourth in command at present.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The troops embarking at Ramsgate, with those ordered for embarkation at Cork, will amount to 15,000 men, and their destination at present is certainly Cadiz, in order to co-operate with the Spanish forces in the defence of the passes of the Sierra Morena. Sir Arthur Wellesley is to have the command of this expedition, with Major-General Spencer as his Second. Every exertion is making in the different departments to equip and send off the first part of the expedition. It will consist of nearly 11,000 men.

THE HERO OF SARAGOSSA.

In the accomplished character of the distinguished Spanish Patriot, the gallant PALAFOX now in the flower of his age, (36) and combining all the advantages of external form and intellectual endowment, we realize the praise bestowed by an eminent English Poet on one of the most illustrious of his countrymen:

"Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,
"Bold in the list, and graceful in the dance."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We lay before our readers to-day two Documents of considerable importance. One of these Documents is the Report of a Committee of the American Legislature upon that part of the President's Speech which relates to the relations of the United States with France and Great-Britain; the other is a document from the American government, upon which a further and more efficient measure was to be founded by Congress for enforcing the Embargo.

It has been already seen by the extracts we published yesterday, that the Embargo is not only not to be repealed, but that it is to be rendered more effectual, and that another measure is to be superadded, a Non-Intercourse Act both with Graet-Britain and France.

The Non-intercourse Act, though a new measure, in fact does little or nothing; it leaves affairs in no worse a situation with respect to this country than they were left by the Embargo. It shews, perhaps, a more hostile disposition towards this country, but as a measure of real operative hostility, it adds little or nothing to what was done against us by the embargo—Trade with this country was cut off by the embargo—Nothing more can be done by the act of Non-intercourse. It is something like the old adage, of showing the teeth without being able to bite. And this is the character and consequence of most of the American acts and regulations against us. They evidently hate us, but they dare not proceed to extremities; they wish to show that they are hostile to us, but they do not choose to declare war against us; they are fearful of coming to close quarters; but they are quite ready to call us names at a distance. Nothing can be more undisguised than their ill will to us, nothing can be more harsh and high sounding than their language; and when we read the speeches of the members of Congress, and the writings of the American politicians against us, we are prepared to expect nothing less than war, open determined war. But they all end in some measure more calculated to injure themselves than us, and this they say is taking a dignified position—they call their embargo a proof of the resistance they made to the measures of Great-Britain and France, but when they explained the measure through the medium of their ministers at Paris and at London, they softened it down into a mere internal regulation, which ought not to give the belligerent powers any reasonable ground of offence. The Report of the Committee upon which the non-intercourse measure is founded, introduce their Resolutions by a declaration that America cannot consistently with her rights, honor and independence, submit to the edicts of Great-Britain and France. Of course it would be suspected that a determination not to submit would be followed by a determination to resist. No such thing—they will only not admit our ships into their ports, nor receive our goods or manufactures. This is not only not resistance but submission—it is submission to a continuance of privations which that prohibition to admit our ships or goods will impose upon them, and one of their best Statesmen with great justice, says "that if a relinquishment of Commerce be not submission, he knew not in what submission consisted." The Non-intercourse act, the suspension of importation, will be explained away and softened down just as the Embargo was. We had no right to complain of the Embargo—it was a mere internal regulation—it was no resistance. If the prohibition of exportation be not resistance, the suspension of importation cannot be resistance. So much for the measure which is to afford a proof of the determination of America to resist the Decrees of Great-Britain and France. As to France, it were easy to shew, that though she is included in the Non-intercourse Law, any regulation passed respecting her is a mere nullity, and so many waste words—She has no trade.—Great-Britain has hermetically sealed her up from all commercial communication with the rest of the world, and the Embargo and the Non-Intercourse Acts of America, as far as they relate to her, are as "Air, thin Air."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 29.

IN addition to the various and somewhat contradictory accounts from Spain given in this day's paper, we understand that a letter has been received in this city, dated Cadiz, Jan. 29 from a source entitled to full credit. The letter states that a desperate action took place in the early part of Jan. about the 1st, between the French and combined Spanish and English armies under the command of Gen. Romana. The action lasted about four days, and was decided by the arrival of a large reinforcement to the French army.—The combined army retired, the Spaniards taking a position in the mountains of Leon. Many officers of distinction fell in this engagement on both sides; and each army left about 6,000 dead upon the field.

In all engagements between the Spanish and French armies, the utmost rancor and enmity were manifested, and the most determined persevering bravery displayed on the part of the Spaniards. In some of the northern provinces, no quarter was given by either party.

Madrid, though in possession of the French, was the scene of the most violent atrocities.—Several risings of the populace had taken place, in which many lives were lost.

About the 27th of Jan. M. Cevallos was at Cadiz on his way to London, as an *Envoy Extraordinary* from the General Junta, to the British government.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3.

OLMSTED's CASE.

It is not generally known, that the real controversy in this case is between the State of Pennsylvania and Gideon Olmsted; the representatives of Mr. Rittenhouse having in their hands no part of the property in contest.

David Rittenhouse, when Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, received from the Judge of the Admiralty, by order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a part of the proceeds of the prize sloop Active, and gave a bond to indemnify the Judge. These proceeds came, after the death of Mr. Rittenhouse, to the hands of his representatives. In the year 1803, Gideon Olmsted obtained a decree of the District Court in his favour against the representatives, for the amount of the proceeds. At the same time the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law requiring the representatives to pay the money into the State Treasury, and authorising the Governor, in case of their compliance with the requisition, to protect them from the Decree of the District Court, and we believe to give them a bond of indemnity. In obedience to the authority of this law, the representatives, we understand, paid the money into the State Treasury.—Now, an attachment from the District Court is issued against them, to compel them to perform the decree, that is, to pay the money to Gideon Olmsted, which they have already paid to the State; and the State, who has the money in her treasury, and is bound to indemnify, in case the process is executed, interposes a military force to prevent its execution.

A bill is now before the legislature of this state, for paying the money for which United States' process has been issued in the case of Olmsted.—The wind seems to have shifted, and it is probable, since the marshal appeared pretty resolute to do his duty, that the gale will blow favourable to the injured old veteran, who has suffered so much, and so long been kept out of his money.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1809.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

On Monday last, the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts assembled in their respective towns, and gave their votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of that State, and Senators for the Counties.—The Hon. CHRISTOPHER GORE, was the federal-republican candidate for Governor, and the Hon. DAVID COBB, for Lieut. Governor: the democratic candidates were the Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, for Governor, and the Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, for Lieut. Governor. The result of the election, as far we have learnt, is highly favourable to the cause of genuine liberty: real and unadulterated republicanism has increased in strength in almost every town from which we have seen returns. The Boston Repertory of yesterday, gives the following as the whole number of votes for Governor in 202 towns, viz:—

GORE,	29,749
LINCOLN,	26 939
Majority for Mr. GORE,	2,810

The votes for Lieut. Governor, in the same towns, give nearly as large a majority for the federal-republican candidate.

It is fully ascertained that the federal Senatorial candidates for the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Bristol, Worcester, and Hampshire, are elected. The number of these is 21, which forms a majority of the first branch of the legislature of Massachusetts.

In Boston, which has been emphatically styled the "*Head-Quarters of Good Principles*," a greater number of votes were given in than on any previous occasion, and, to the honor of that metropolis, that augmentation was in favour of "*sound principles.*" The following is a statement of the votes:—

Hon. *Christopher Gore*, 2982, for Governor; Hon. *David Cobb* 2984, for Lieutenant-Governor. Senators of Suffolk—Hon. *Harrison G. Otis*, 2995, *William Spooner*, 2987, *John Phillips* 2996, *Peter C. Brooks*, 2988. *John Welles*, 2999. ☞ *These gentlemen composed the federal-republican ticket.*

The democratic votes were, for His Honor *Levi Lincoln*, 1952, for Governor; Hon. *Joseph B. Varnum*, 1958, for Lieut. Governor. For Senators, Hon. *David Tilden*, 1946, *Samuel Brown*, 1946, *Russell Sturgis*, 1943, *Edward Proctor*, 1944, *Samuel Clapp*, 1942.

The government at Havanna is said to have refused to receive Mr. Anderson, in his character of American Consul.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON Papers to the 11th of January have been received at New-York, by an arrival from Liverpool. From the ſcene of anxious expectation, (Spain) the accounts in them are not ſo late, by a month, as thoſe previouſly received in this country direct from the peninſula: But they inform us of ſeveral particulars, of which heretofore we have had but confuſed accounts. We have official information of the junction of the Britiſh forces under Generals Moore and Baird.—At the laſt date (Dec. 31ſt) they were at Villa Franca, in Leon, on the borders of Gallicia.—Several columns of the French grand army were preſſing hard upon them, in various directions.—A number of ſharp rencounters had taken place between the French van and Engliſh rear-guards.—The ſituation of the Engliſh and French, at the laſt date, renders it probable, that a general action had taken place, as has been reported; and from the vaſt ſuperiority of the French, that the Engliſh have been compelled to retire to the ſea-coaſt.

The following are extracts from the London papers:—

ENGLAND. LONDON, JAN. 10, 1809.

OFFICIAL—

From Gen. MOORE to Lord CASTLEREAGH.

"*Benevente (Leon) Dec.* 28, 1808.

"SINCE I had the honor to addreſs you upon the 16th from Toro, *(on the Duero, about 18 miles S. of Benevente)* the army has been almoſt conſtantly marching through ſnow, and with cold that has been very intenſe. The weather, within theſe few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almoſt impaſſable. The 21ſt the armies reached Sahagun: it was neceſſary to halt there in order to refreſh the men, and on account of proviſions.—The information I received was, that Marſhal Soult was at Saldana, *(about 45 miles N. E. of Benevente)* with about 16 000 men, with poſts along the River from Guarda to Carrion.

"The army was ordered to march in two columns, at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At ſix o'clock that evening, I received information that conſiderable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca.—It was evident it was too late to proſecute the attempt upon Soult, that I muſt be ſatisfied with the diverſion, I had occaſioned, and that I had no time to loſe to ſecure my retreat.

"Next morning Hope's and Frazer's diviſions marched to Majorga.—Gen. Baird paſſed the river at Valmira the 25th; and followed General Hope by Majorga, Valderas to Benevente. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed. We continue our march on to Aſtorga *(16 miles N. W. of Benevente)*. Generals Hope and Frazer are gone on.—General Baird proceeds to morrow for Valencia *(near Astorga)*.—I ſhall follow him.—Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the cavalry are round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained, by their ſpirit and enterprize, an aſcendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great ſuperiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

"The diverſion made by our march on Sahagun, though at great riſk to ourſelves, has been complete; it remains to be ſeen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was ſtopped when its advance guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every thing diſpoſable is now turned in this direction.

"The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and is impoſſible for me to ſay too much in their praiſe. I mentioned to your Lordſhip in my letter of the 16th the ſucceſs Brigadier General Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that few days have paſſed without his taken or killing different parties of the French, generally ſuperior in force to thoſe which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of ſix or ſeven hundred cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from ſome villages where he was poſted in front of the enemy at Majorga with the tenth and fifteen Huſſars. The tenth marched ſtraight to the town, whilſt Lord Paget with the fifteenth endeavored to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrole, one of whom eſcaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outſide of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 priſoners, among whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels, and eleven Officers, with the loſs on our part of ſix or eight men, and perhaps twenty wounded.

"There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, beſides a conſiderable number killed; this ſince we began our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with 2 ſquadrons of the tenth attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took about one hundred priſoners. Our cavalry is very ſuperior in quality to any the French have; and the right ſpirit has been infuſed into them by the example and inſtruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brig. General Stewart."

From the same to the same.

"*Aſtorga. Dec.* 31, 1808.

"I arrived here this day. Gen. Frazer will be at Villa Franca to-day, and proceed to Lugo. General Hope and Baird are in the vicinity; two brigades go by Penſerada. I ſhall follow to Villa Franca, this night or to-morrow, as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente ſeven ſquadrons of Bonaparte's guards paſſed the river. They were attacked by General Stewart, and driven acroſs the ford. Their Colonel, a General of Diviſion, Lefebvre, (nephew of the Duke of Dantzick) and about 20 officers and men, were taken priſoners.

"The affair was well conteſted. The number with which Brig. Gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greateſt character in their army; but the ſuperiority of the Britiſh was, I am told, very conſpicuous. I incloſe for your Lordſhip's ſatisfaction, Lord Paget's report of it.

Benevente, Dec. 29, 1808.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that about 9 o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of croſſing the river at the ford near the bridge, I immediately ſent down the piquets of the night under Lieutenant-Colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry ſhould repair to their alarm-poſts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four ſquadrons of Imperial Guards formed and ſkirmiſhing with the piquets and other cavalry in the act of paſſing. I ſent for the 10th Huſſars, who having arrived, Brigadier General Stewart immediately placed himſelf at the head of the piquets, and with the utmoſt gallantry attacked. The 10th Huſſars ſupported in the moſt perfect order.

The reſult of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about thirty killed, twenty-five wounded, ſeventy priſoners, and about the ſame number of horſes.

"It is impoſſible for me to avoid ſpeaking in the higheſt terms of all thoſe engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Otway and Major Bagwell headed the reſpective night piquets. The latter is ſlightly wounded. The utmoſt zeal was conſpicuous in the whole of my Staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters and other officers of your army. Amongſt the priſoners is the General of Diviſion Lefebvre (who commands the cavalry of the Imperial Guards) and two captains. Our loſs is, I fear, near fifty men killed and wounded. I will ſend a return the moment I can collect the reports.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PAGET, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir JOHN MOORE, K. B.

"I have forwarded the priſoners to Benizas. On the other ſide of the river the enemy formed again, and at this inſtant three guns of Capt. Donovan's troop arrived, which did conſiderable execution."

The Court of Inquiry, on the ſubject of the Convention of Cintra, has given an *Opinion*, that no further military proceedings are neceſſary on the ſubject.—The zeal and firmneſs of the commanders are atteſted by the Court.—When this Opinion was laid before the Commander in Chief, he ordered the Court to re-aſſemble, and give a more explicit opinion on the Armiſtice and Convention.—The Court re-aſſembled accordingly; and Generals Dundas, Heathfield, Craig, Pembroke, Nugent, and Nichols, gave their opinion, that the Armiſtice was adviſeable, and the terms ſuch as ought to have been agreed to. Earl Moira diſſented to this opinion. Generals Dundas, Heathfield, Craig, and Nugent, alſo gave their opinion, that the Convention was adviſeable, and the terms ſuch as ought to have been agreed to.—To this opinion Earl Pembroke and General Nichols diſſented.

The Spaniſh General St. Juan, who was hanged by his ſoldiers at Salavera, confeſſed, that he and ſeveral other Spaniſh officers had been in correſpondence with the French.

Plymouth, Jan. 7. Lieut. Gen. Lefebvre, Commandant of *Bona's* Imperial Guard, has arrived here in the Cheerful cutter.—He was taken, with others, near Benevente.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.—7000 men are ſaid to have been loſt by the French in obtaining poſſeſſion of Madrid, with the plunder of which city they afterwards diſpatched more than a thouſand cars to France; not having ſpared the houſes of the Grandees and Merchants. Bonaparte has, beſides this plunder, ſecured and ſent from Madrid to France ſeveral Grandees and general Officers whoſe virtues were moſt obnoxious to his hatred or ſuſpicion. Among the former are Seignors Sangro, Tartamia, and Mons, Firſt Counſellor of State.

The inhabitants of Spain, it will rejoice our readers to hear, have not been diſpirited by reverſes—their patriotiſm remains as ardent—their courage as unſhaken as ever.

RAMSGATE, JAN. 1.

Further Embarkations for Spain—With the large reinforcements now ſailing, it will amount to the formidable number of nearly 70,000 Britiſh troops. At preſent,

Lieut. General Sir John Moore is commander in chief. Lieut. General Sir David Baird, ſecond in command. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stewart, will be third in command when he arrives—Lieut. Gen. John Hope, is third in command at preſent. Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Welleſley, will be fourth in command when he arrives. Lieut. Gen. A. M. Frazier, is fourth in command at preſent.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The troops embarking at Ramſgate, with thoſe ordered for embarkation at Cork, will amount to 15,000 men, and their deſtination at preſent is certainly Cadiz, in order to co-operate with the Spaniſh forces in the defence of the paſſes of the Sierra Morena. Sir Arthur Welleſley is to have the command of this expedition, with Major-General Spencer as his Second. Every exertion is making in the different departments to equip and ſend off the firſt part of the expedition. It will conſiſt of nearly 11,000 men.

THE HERO OF SARAGOSSA.

In the accompliſhed character of the diſtinguiſhed Spaniſh Patriot, the gallant PALAFOX now in the flower of his age, (36) and combining all the advantages of external form and intellectual endowment, we realize the praiſe beſtowed by an eminent Engliſh Poet on one of the moſt illuſtrious of his countrymen:

"Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his lance,
"Bold in the liſt, and graceful in the dance."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We lay before our readers to-day two Documents of conſiderable importance. One of theſe Documents is the Report of a Committee of the American Legiſlature upon that part of the Preſident's Speech which relates to the relations of the United States with France and Great-Britain; the other is a document from the American government, upon which a further and more efficient meaſure was to be founded by Congreſs for enforcing the Embargo.

It has been already ſeen by the extracts we publiſhed yeſterday, that the Embargo is not only not to be repealed, but that it is to be rendered more effectual, and that another meaſure is to be ſuperadded, a Non-Intercourſe Act both with Graet-Britain and France.

The Non-intercourſe Act, though a new meaſure, in fact does little or nothing; it leaves affairs in no worſe a ſituation with reſpect to this country than they were left by the Embargo. It ſhews, perhaps, a more hoſtile diſpoſition towards this country, but as a meaſure of real operative hoſtility, it adds little or nothing to what was done againſt us by the embargo—Trade with this country was cut off by the embargo—Nothing more can be done by the act of Non-intercourſe. It is ſomething like the old adage, of ſhowing the teeth without being able to bite. And this is the character and conſequence of moſt of the American acts and regulations againſt us. They evidently hate us, but they dare not proceed to extremities; they wiſh to ſhow that they are hoſtile to us, but they do not chooſe to declare war againſt us; they are fearful of coming to cloſe quarters; but they are quite ready to call us names at a diſtance. Nothing can be more undiſguiſed than their ill will to us, nothing can be more harſh and high ſounding than their language; and when we read the ſpeeches of the members of Congreſs, and the writings of the American politicians againſt us, we are prepared to expect nothing leſs than war, open determined war. But they all end in ſome meaſure more calculated to injure themſelves than us, and this they ſay is taking a dignified poſition—they call their embargo a proof of the reſiſtance they made to the meaſures of Great-Britain and France, but when they explained the meaſure through the medium of their miniſters at Paris and at London, they ſoftened it down into a mere internal regulation, which ought not to give the belligerent powers any reaſonable ground of offence. The Report of the Committee upon which the non-intercourſe meaſure is founded, introduce their Reſolutions by a declaration that America cannot conſiſtently with her rights, honor and independence, ſubmit to the edicts of Great-Britain and France. Of courſe it would be ſuſpected that a determination not to ſubmit would be followed by a determination to reſiſt. No ſuch thing—they will only not admit our ſhips into their ports, nor receive our goods or manufactures. This is not only not reſiſtance but ſubmiſſion—it is ſubmiſſion to a continuance of privations which that prohibition to admit our ſhips or goods will impoſe upon them, and one of their beſt Stateſmen with great juſtice, ſays "that if a relinquiſhment of Commerce be not ſubmiſſion, he knew not in what ſubmiſſion conſiſted." The Non-intercourſe act, the ſuſpenſion of importation, will be explained away and ſoftened down juſt as the Embargo was. We had no right to complain of the Embargo—it was a mere internal regulation—it was no reſiſtance. If the prohibition of exportation be not reſiſtance, the ſuſpenſion of importation cannot be reſiſtance. So much for the meaſure which is to afford a proof of the determination of America to reſiſt the Decrees of Great-Britain and France. As to France, it were eaſy to ſhew, that though ſhe is included in the Non-intercourſe Law, any regulation paſſed reſpecting her is a mere nullity, and ſo many waſte words—She has no trade.—Great-Britain has hermetically ſealed her up from all commercial communication with the reſt of the world, and the Embargo and the Non-Intercourſe Acts of America, as far as they relate to her, are as "Air, thin Air."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 29.

IN addition to the various and ſomewhat contradictory accounts from Spain given in this day's paper, we underſtand that a letter has been received in this city, dated Cadiz, Jan. 29 from a ſource entitled to full credit. The letter ſtates that a deſperate action took place in the early part of Jan. about the 1ſt, between the French and combined Spaniſh and Engliſh armies under the command of Gen. Romana. The action laſted about four days, and was decided by the arrival of a large reinforcement to the French army.—The combined army retired; the Spaniards taking a poſition in the mountains of Leon. Many officers of diſtinction fell in this engagement on both ſides; and each army left about 6,000 dead upon the field.

In all engagements between the Spaniſh and French armies, the utmoſt rancor and enmity were manifeſted, and the moſt determined perſevering bravery diſplayed on the part of the Spaniards. In ſome of the northern provinces, no quarter was given by either party.

Madrid, though in poſſeſſion of the French, was the ſcene of the moſt violent atrocities.—Several riſings of the populace had taken place, in which many lives were loſt.

About the 27th of Jan. M. Cevallos was at Cadiz on his way to London, as an *Envoy Extraordinary* from the General Junta, to the Britiſh government.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3.

OLMSTED's CASE.

It is not generally known, that the real controverſy in this caſe is between the State of Pennſylvania and Gideon Olmſted; the repreſentatives of Mr. Rittenhouſe having in their hands no part of the property in conteſt.

David Rittenhouſe, when Treaſurer of the State of Pennſylvania, received from the Judge of the Admiralty, by order of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, a part of the proceeds of the prize ſloop Active, and gave a bond to indemnify the Judge. Theſe proceeds came, after the death of Mr. Rittenhouſe, to the hands of his repreſentatives. In the year 1803, Gideon Olmſted obtained a decree of the Diſtrict Court in his favour againſt the repreſentatives, for the amount of the proceeds. At the ſame time the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania paſſed a law requiring the repreſentatives to pay the money into the State Treaſury, and authorizing the Governor, in caſe of their compliance with the requiſition, to protect them from the Decree of the Diſtrict Court, and we believe to give them a bond of indemnity. In obedience to the authority of this law, the repreſentatives, we underſtand, paid the money into the State Treaſury.—Now, an attachment from the Diſtrict Court is iſſued againſt them, to compel them to perform the decree, that is, to pay the money to Gideon Olmſted, which they have already paid to the State; and the State, who has the money in her treaſury, and is bound to indemnify, in caſe the proceſs is executed, interpoſes a military force to prevent its execution.

A bill is now before the legiſlature of this ſtate, for paying the money for which United States' proceſs has been iſſued in the caſe of Olmſted.—The wind ſeems to have ſhifted, and it is probable, ſince the marſhal appeared pretty reſolute to do his duty, that the gale will blow favourable to the injured old veteran, who has ſuffered ſo much, and ſo long been kept out of his money.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1809.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

On Monday laſt, the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts aſſembled in their reſpective towns, and gave their votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of that State, and Senators for the Counties.—The Hon. CHRISTOPHER GORE, was the federal-republican candidate for Governor, and the Hon. DAVID COBB, for Lieut. Governor: the democratic candidates were the Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, for Governor, and the Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, for Lieut. Governor. The reſult of the election, as far we have learnt, is highly favourable to the cauſe of genuine liberty: real and unadulterated republicaniſm has increaſed in ſtrength in almoſt every town from which we have ſeen returns. The Boſton Repertory of yeſterday, gives the following as the whole number of votes for Governor in 202 towns, viz:—

GORE,	29,749
LINCOLN,	26 939
Majority for Mr. GORE,	2,810

The votes for Lieut. Governor, in the ſame towns, give nearly as large a majority for the federal-republican candidate.

It is fully aſcertained that the federal Senatorial candidates for the counties of Suffolk, Eſſex, Briſtol, Worceſter, and Hampſhire, are elected. The number of theſe is 21, which forms a majority of the firſt branch of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

In Boſton, which has been emphatically ſtyled the "*Head-Quarters of Good Principles*," a greater number of votes were given in than on any previous occaſion, and, to the honor of that metropolis, that augmentation was in favour of "*ſound principles.*" The following is a ſtatement of the votes:—

Hon. *Chriſtopher Gore*, 2982, for Governor; Hon. *David Cobb* 2984, for Lieutenant-Governor. Senators of Suffolk—Hon. *Harriſon G. Otis*, 2995, *William Spooner*, 2987, *John Phillips* 2996, *Peter C. Brooks*, 2988, *John Welles*, 2999. ☞ *Theſe gentlemen compoſed the federal-republican ticket.*

The democratic votes were, for His Honor *Levi Lincoln*, 1952, for Governor; Hon. *Joſeph B. Varnum*, 1958, for Lieut. Governor. For Senators, Hon. *David Tilden*, 1946, *Samuel Brown*, 1946, *Ruſſell Sturgis*, 1943, *Edward Proctor*, 1944, *Samuel Clapp*, 1942.

The government at Havanna is ſaid to have refuſed to receive Mr. Anderſon, in his character of American Conſul.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The following ſtatement of the late Election in New-Hamoſhire, is copied from the "Concord Gazette" printed at the ſeat of Government, and in the neighbourhood of the Secretary of State's Office :—

From the Concord (N. H.) Gazette, of April 2d.

We have received the few remaining returns of votes for Governor, which give a majority of 1059 for Mr. SMITH.

The politics of the State, it is ſatisfactorily aſcertained, are federal in all the four branches.

The Matter Settled!

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.

Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, is elected.

COUNSELLORS.

Meſſrs. Ellis and Gilbert, *Federal*; and Meſſrs. Hall and Bell, *demo.* are elected. In Strafford county, we are of opinion there will be no choice of counſellor by the people.—The conſequence will be, the election of the federal candidate by the legiſlature. This will make a majority of the council *Federal.*

SENATE.

Seven federal ſenators certainly elected,—viz. Meſſrs. Adams, Kent, Shepard, Willard, Voſe, Fairfield, and Payſon.—Four Democrats are choſen,—viz. Meſſrs. Bartlett, Plummer, Darling, J. K. Smith. The remaining diſtrict has either choſen a Federaliſt, or there is no choice by the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the moſt *unfavourable* calculation, the Houſe of Repreſentatives will contain a Federal majority of THIRTEEN. This is certain. It is probable the majority may be greater. Thus has the work of reformation been *thorough*, and thus has New-Hampſhire proved herſelf worthy the *New-England Sisterhood.*

Tories and Eſſex Junto.

The ſtupid cry of old tories, Eſſex Junto, Britiſh gold, &c. &c. ſeems to increaſe as the democratic or tory party approaches to ruin. This is natural. The heart of the body politic, like that of a man, dreads diſſolution; and its guilt aggravates its horrors.

From a conſciouſneſs that the meaſures of the Jefferſon adminiſtration cannot be defended, or of wanting a capacity adequate to the Herculean taſk of making *Folly* appear in all the BEAUTY and STRENGTH of Wiſdom, they ſeem to have given up FACTS and REASON and ARGUMENT, and endeavour to ſilence the oppoſition by mere ſlang, abuſe, and falſehood.

Hence the cry of diſunion againſt Maſſachuſetts. They hope to cover their wretched folly by drawing the attention of the people to *alarms* of their *own creation.*—They know there is not a ſtate in the Union, which would dread a ſeparation more than Maſſachuſetts, nor *one* which would do ſo much to maintain the Conſtitution.

Hence the cry of *tory* againſt the Federaliſts. They know the views of the federal party are *American* views—they neither love England nor hate France, but would look to *our own* intereſt and honor, and *independently* purſue the courſe, which leads to them. The inflexible leaders of democracy know, that Meſſrs. Jefferſon and Madiſon are partial to France, and prejudiced againſt England; but this fact they endeavour to ſmother in the inceſſant cry of Britiſh influence, againſt their opponents. This ſlang is faſt failing the party. The enlightened people of New-England ſeek for facts, and will examine for the truth.

Hence the cry of Eſſex Junto. They know that Col. Pickering and others have boldly attacked the French party at Waſhington, and expoſed with undaunted perſeverance the *ſecret views* and *crooked policy* of Mr. Jefferſon to the whole nation. This is their *unpardonable ſin.* The furious unprincipled leaders of that party, *Forcing* Giles and Co. have treated theſe characters with the vileſt opprobrium, in order to run down their reputation with the people, and detach the public attention from *their own* wickedneſs. But the manœuvre does not ſucceed. It recoils on its authors, and will eventually cover them with merited diſgrace.

A letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 14, received at New-York, mentions as a report, that Sweden has ſhut her ports againſt Great-Britain. The ſame letter quotes tar at 58*s.* per bbl. : turpentine 68 to 70*s.* per cwt. : roſin 35*s.* per cwt. : Georgia cotton 3*s*4*d.* per lb. : Sea iſland 4 to 5*s.* and wheat at 17*s.* per 70 lbs.

Deſpatches from our Miniſter at the Britiſh Court, into January, have been received by an arrival at New-York.

The ranks of democracy appear in a great degree broken up in Virginia : and we find by the papers, that many of the people there have now the temerity to be *free thinkers* in *politics.*

Zachariah Shed, a tranſient man, has been arreſted in Briſtol, (in this State,) for having paſſed counterfeit bills of the U. S. and other banks :—A number of counterfeits were found upon him.

A very valuable Copper-Mine has been diſcovered on a ſpur of the Blue-Ridge, 8 or 9 miles from the S. branch of Rappahannock River, in Virginia : which is one mile and an half long, and is from 25 to 70 yards wide : and the earth at the depth of 10 feet is as much impregnated with the metal as at its ſurface. A maſs, nearly 2 lbs. in weight, of the virgin copper, is in the Philadelphia Muſeum. "The moſt favorable analyſations, (ſays the Richmond Enquirer) have been made of the quantity of pure copper, with which the earth is impregnated."

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Since the three celebrated hiſtorical painters of our country, Weſt, Coply and Trumbull, have attained ſo high a grade in the Engliſh ſchool, as to be ranked by the common conſent of the age in the firſt claſs of modern artiſts, we are happy to learn that Mr. Vanderlyn, a young man of New-York, is emulating their fame in Paris, with flattering ſymptoms of ſucceſs. At the laſt annual exhibition, his picture of *Marius on the ruins of Carthage*, obtained great applauſe, and was crowned with the *medal of encouragement* from the Emperor.—A Paris journal, the Courier de l'Europe, ſpeaks of it in the following terms. "This picture has procured the author a medal; an honor he merited; for his Marius is full of ſentiment: it is correct, well drawn, and has a vigorous colouring. It is one of thoſe pictures that ought to have been placed in a better light."

New-Hampshire Election.—Laſt year there was a democratic Governor; this year there is a federal one elected. Laſt year the Council was altogether democratic; this year already two of the five members are federal, and the election of the fifth is not ſettled.—Laſt year the Senate contained *only three* federal members; this year the *majority* will be federal. Laſt year the Houſe had a democratic majority of 32: this year it will have a federal majority. *Laus Deus!*

On the 27th ult. the houſe of Mr. Lewis Bridges, of Franklin County, N. C. was conſumed by fire. His three ſons, 17, 14 and 10 years of age, periſhed in the flames. A fourth ſon, aged 22, was ſo much burnt that his recovery is deſpaired of—the mother was alſo conſiderably injured.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NARRAGANSETT BANK, holden at Wickford on Monday laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors for the year enſuing, viz :—

BENJAMIN FOWLER, PHILIP TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM HAMMOND, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS. 1st, SAMUEL CARTER, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, ELISHA R. POTTER, JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, ELISHA WATSON, jun. JOSEPH REYNOLDS, JAMES SHEARMAN, ELISHA R. GARDNER.

And at a meeting of the Directors in the afternoon of the ſame day, *BENJAMIN FOWLER* was unanimouſly re-elected Preſident.

From the Providence American of Yesterday.

BY REQUEST.

From an undoubted ſource of information, we are authorized to aſſure the public, that the Governor diſapproves of the proceedings of the Eaſt Greenwich Convention of this week, and that he will not ſupport that prox.

DIED.—In this town on Tueſday laſt, Mr. *CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND*, in the 70th year of his age.

—On Wedneſday, Mrs. *SARAH HALL*, conſort of Capt. James Hall, in the 47th year of her age.

—At Troy, (Maſſ.) on the 20th ult. Mr. *JOSEPH BORDEN*, of Tiverton, in the 78th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Sloop Fame, Brown, New-York.

CLEARED,

Britiſh brig Hero, Dickenſon, Liverpool, (Eng.) Ship Franklin, Cozzens, Charleſton : do. Comet, Johnſon, Savannah : do. Charles & Harriot, Coggeſhall, New-York : ſch'r Ocean, Barney, St. Bartholomews : do. Federal, Gardner, Margaretta : ſloop Zoar, Arnold, St. Bartholomews : do. Betſey, Pearce, Boſton : do. Expreſs, Wood, New-York : do. Fame, Waldin, ditto : do. Columbia, Allin, Wilmington.

LIFE OF SOUTHACK.

JUST publiſhed at Boſton, and for ſale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store

The Life of John Southack, Written by himſelf, containing an account of the ſinking of the Brigantine Hannah, for which the Author ſuffered in 1803; and an account of all the other veſſels inſured at the different places, which were to have been ſunk.—To which is added, a Hiſtory of the State Priſon in Charleſtown, (Maſſ.); with Obſervations on this excellent Inſtitution.—Price 50 Cents.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed, that next THURSDAY, the 13th inſt. a Diſcourſe before the *AFRICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY*, will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. EDDY, in his Meeting-Houſe, at 3 o'clock P. M. or at the notice of Dr. PATTEN's Bell—at which all are invited to attend, and aid the African School by a collection.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Nathaniel Lyndon*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May next, if they ſee fit, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 4th, 1809.

Newport Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe of electing Thirteen Directors for the year enſuing, agreeably to Charter; and for tranſacting ſuch other buſineſs as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, April 8, 1809.

PUBLIC HEALTH BATHING HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who wiſh to partake of the luxury of the Bath, the BATHING HOUSE will be opened for the approaching ſeaſon, (commencing this Day) every Day from Sunriſe until 9 o'clock in the Evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be cloſed at 10 o'clock in the morning.—Tickets may be had at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL W. VINSON, and of the Proprietor.—Ladies will pleaſe to paſs in at the Door, No. 72, Thames-Street. Gentlemen will enter at the eaſt door of the Bathing Houſe, Pelham-ſtreet. Subſcribers will be furniſhed with Tickets on account of their Shares, as heretofore.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

For Charleſton, (S. C.)

THE Brig SALLY, JOHN BIGLEY, Maſter, now lying at Lyon's Wharf; will ſail on the 11th inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN BIGLEY.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

For New-Orleans,

THE Brig RUSSELL, SIMON NEWTON, Maſter, now lying at Coggeſhall's Wharf; will ſail on the 17th inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſt.

IN Compliance with an Order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict :—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be expoſed for Sale, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ſeventh day of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Houſe of *William Pearce*, Innholder in North-Kingſtown, the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Wickford, in ſaid North-Kingſtown, ſaid Schooner having been decreed forfeit at a Special Diſtrict Court, holden at Providence on this 4th day of April, 1809.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, April 4, 1809.

SAMUEL PLACE,

Reſpectfully informs the public,

THAT he has provided himſelf with two COACHEES, and has taken into co-partnerſhip Mr. *Benjamin Beeman*, who is an experienced ſteady driver, and will be ready at all times to accommodate the public on the moſt reaſonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and aſſures thoſe who may employ him that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to his buſineſs.

N. B. He has taken a Stable in Spring-ſtreet, directly back of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-Houſe, where the greateſt attention will be paid to thoſe who may favor him with Horſes to keep, either tranſient or by the ſeaſon. Saddle Horſes, Horſes and Chairs to Let.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnerſhip, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, ſituated in Green-ſtreet, where Horſes and Carriages for every purpoſe will be furniſhed at ſhort notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleaſure or travellers; and Saddle Horſes either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will alſo furniſh diſpatch meſſengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the buſineſs, Horſes will be taken in to keep at reaſonable rates for long or ſhort periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their buſineſs, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subſcriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

BENJAMIN BEEMAN,

Informs the Public,

THAT he has taken the Hay Screwing Houſe, lately improved by Mr. *Eliſha Smith*, and that punctual attendance will be given to the buſineſs, and the ſmalleſt favors gratefully acknowledged

Newport, April 6, 1809.

THE Perſon who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's Hiſtory of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requeſted to return the ſame to the Subſcriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the ſaid Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for Building a Light-Houſe, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, of the following materials, dimenſions and deſcription.

The Light-Houſe to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of ſtone to be ſunk three feet below the ſurface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be ſufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly ſecure, and to be carried up two feet above the ſurface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn ſtone, of leaſt eight inches wide, ſloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without ſap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the ſtone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch ſeaſoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat, of cedar or white pine, without ſap, ſhingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two laſt of which to be white. There are to be a ſufficient number of Windows, well glazed with ſtrong glaſs, with ſhutters, and the proper faſtenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with ſuitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the ſtairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing—On the top of the wood work is to be framed a ſtrong tier of Joiſts, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be ſloped to ſix inches at the eaves, to give a proper deſcent for the water. Theſe Joiſts are to be covered with good two-inch ſeaſoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the ſides of the pyramid, ſo as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good ſheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to reſt thereon, with a complete ſett of Lamps, to be ſuſpended by good and ſufficient iron chains, ſo hung as that the lamps may be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure; and alſo a ſufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner poſts or ſtanchions of the Lantern are to be well ſecured to the poſts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch ſquare. The Lantern to be ſecured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the leaſt, paſſing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, ſo as to reach at the eaves the corner poſts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be ſecured. The Lantern is to be ſix feet ten inches diameter, and ſeven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet ſix inches in height, and covered with ſheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, ſufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to ſecure the funnel againſt rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, ſo that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to leeward. The ſpaces between the poſts to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be of iron, ſtruck ſolid, and of ſufficient ſtrength as not to work with the wind; each ſaſh to be glazed with ſtrong glaſs ten by twelve inches of the firſt quality, and one of the ſaſhes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be ſurrounded by iron balluſtrades; each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch ſquare, inſerted in the braces between the eight poſts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a cloſe ſtove to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with ſheet copper, as alſo the groves into which it ſhall ſhut.

An Eclipſer is to be placed in the Lantern, to be conſtructed according to the directions which ſhall be given by the Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-Houſe to be well ſecured by a ſtrong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furniſhed with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-Houſe, one ſtory of ſeven feet ſtud, ſeventeen feet front, by twenty-ſix feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well ſtoned, ſix feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The Houſe to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the houſe, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the Houſe, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, ſtairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the Houſe are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on theſe are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without ſap, ſhingles. The roof to be ſingle pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well ſeaſoned, and to be covered with like good ſhingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Alſo, two outſide doors, and ſuch inſide doors as are neceſſary to keep the rooms diſtinct, and to paſs up chamber and down cellar; theſe to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outſide door to have good locks. A ſufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glaſs, with ſhutters and faſtenings. The inſide walls and ceilings to be lathed and plaiſtered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The Houſe to be well painted, with a double coat on the outſide, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be ſunk, and walled with ſtone or brick, at a convenient diſtance, and furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of ſtone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, ſix feet high, and two feet thick, ſranking each way from the door to ſupport the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and ſand, and over it a roof covered with ſhingles; to have a floor of flat ſtone or brick, a ſtone rabbit to the door, and ſteps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the ſurface as the ſituation will admit. The Vault to be furniſhed with five ſtrong white pine, without ſap, Ciſterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inſide and out; theſe Ciſterns to be ſet on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preſerve the Oil in caſe of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well ſecured by a ſufficient door, hung with hinges, and a ſtrong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanſhip, and every other object of coſt and expenſe, and to execute the before deſcribed work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and ſecurity for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Perſons diſpoſed to contract, will be pleaſed to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter tranſmit them to the Treaſury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treaſury Department, March 28, 1809.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The following ſtatement of the late Election in New-Hampſhire, is copied from the "Concord Gazette" printed at the ſeat of Government, and in the neighbourhood of the Secretary of State's Office :—

From the Concord (N. H.) Gazette, of April 2d.

We have received the few remaining returns of votes for Governor, which give a majority of 1059 for Mr. SMITH.

The politics of the State, it is ſatisfactorily aſcertained, are federal in all the four branches.

The Matter Settled!

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.

Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, is elected.

COUNSELLORS.

Meſſrs. Ellis and Gilbert, *Federal*; and Meſſrs. Hall and Bell, *demo.* are elected. In Strafford county, we are of opinion there will be no choice of counſellor by the people.—The conſequence will be, the election of the federal candidate by the legiſlature. This will make a majority of the council *Federal.*

SENATE.

Seven federal ſenators certainly elected,—viz. Meſſrs. Adams, Kent, Shepard, Willard, Voſe, Fairfield, and Payſon.—Four Democrats are choſen,—viz. Meſſrs. Bartlett, Plummer, Darling, J. K. Smith. The remaining diſtrict has either choſen a Federaliſt, or there is no choice by the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the moſt *unfavourable* calculation, the Houſe of Repreſentatives will contain a Federal majority of THIRTEEN. This is certain. It is probable the majority may be greater. Thus has the work of reformation been *thorough*, and thus has New-Hampſhire proved herſelf worthy the *New-England Sisterhood.*

Tories and Eſſex Junto.

The ſtupid cry of old tories, Eſſex Junto, Britiſh gold, &c. &c. ſeems to increaſe as the democratic or tory party approaches to ruin. This is natural. The heart of the body politic, like that of a man, dreads diſſolution; and its guilt aggravates its horrors.

From a conſciouſneſs that the meaſures of the Jefferſon adminiſtration cannot be defended, or of wanting a capacity adequate to the Herculean taſk of making *Folly* appear in all the BEAUTY and STRENGTH of Wiſdom, they ſeem to have given up FACTS and REASON and ARGUMENT, and endeavour to ſilence the oppoſition by mere ſlang, abuſe, and falſehood.

Hence the cry of diſunion againſt Maſſachuſetts. They hope to cover their wretched folly by drawing the attention of the people to *alarms* of their *own creation.*—They know there is not a ſtate in the Union, which would dread a ſeparation more than Maſſachuſetts, nor *one* which would do ſo much to maintain the Conſtitution.

Hence the cry of *tory* againſt the Federaliſts. They know the views of the federal party are *American* views—they neither love England nor hate France, but would look to *our own* intereſt and honor, and *independently* purſue the courſe, which leads to them. The inflexible leaders of democracy know, that Meſſrs. Jefferſon and Madiſon are partial to France, and prejudiced againſt England; but this fact they endeavour to ſmother in the inceſſant cry of Britiſh influence, againſt their opponents. This ſlang is faſt failing the party. The enlightened people of New-England ſeek for facts, and will examine for the truth.

Hence the cry of Eſſex Junto. They know that Col. Pickering and others have boldly attacked the French party at Waſhington, and expoſed with undaunted perſeverance the *ſecret views* and *crooked policy* of Mr. Jefferſon to the whole nation. This is their *unpardonable ſin.* The furious unprincipled leaders of that party, *Forcing* Giles and Co. have treated theſe characters with the vileſt opprobrium, in order to run down their reputation with the people, and detach the public attention from *their own* wickedneſs. But the manœuvre does not ſucceed. It recoils on its authors, and will eventually cover them with merited diſgrace.

A letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 14, received at New-York, mentions as a report, that Sweden has ſhut her ports againſt Great-Britain. The ſame letter quotes tar at 58*s.* per bbl. : turpentine 68 to 70*s.* per cwt. : roſin 35*s.* per cwt. : Georgia cotton 3*s*4*d.* per lb. : Sea iſland 4 to 5*s.* and wheat at 17*s.* per 70 lbs.

Deſpatches from our Miniſter at the Britiſh Court, into January, have been received by an arrival at New-York.

The ranks of democracy appear in a great degree broken up in Virginia : and we find by the papers, that many of the people there have now the temerity to be *free thinkers* in *politics.*

Zachariah Shed, a tranſient man, has been arreſted in Briſtol, (in this State,) for having paſſed counterfeit bills of the U. S. and other banks :—A number of counterfeits were found upon him.

A very valuable Copper-Mine has been diſcovered on a ſpur of the Blue-Ridge, 8 or 9 miles from the S. branch of Rappahannock River, in Virginia : which is one mile and an half long, and is from 25 to 70 yards wide : and the earth at the depth of 10 feet is as much impregnated with the metal as at it's ſurface. A maſs, nearly 2 lbs. in weight, of the virgin copper, is in the Philadelphia Muſeum. "The moſt favorable anticipations, (ſays the Richmond Enquirer) have been made of the quantity of pure copper, with which the earth is impregnated."

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Since the three celebrated hiſtorical painters of our country, Weſt, Coply and Trumbull, have attained ſo high a grade in the Engliſh ſchool, as to be ranked by the common conſent of the age in the firſt claſs of modern artiſts, we are happy to learn that Mr. Vanderlyn, a young man of New-York, is emulating their fame in Paris, with flattering ſymptoms of ſucceſs. At the laſt annual exhibition, his picture of *Marius on the ruins of Carthage*, obtained great applauſe, and was crowned with the *medal of encouragement* from the Emperor.—A Paris journal, the Courier de l'Europe, ſpeaks of it in the following terms. "This picture has procured the author a medal; an honor he merited; for his Marius is full of ſentiment: it is correct, well drawn, and has a vigorous colouring. It is one of thoſe pictures that ought to have been placed in a better light."

New-Hampshire Election.—Laſt year there was a democratic Governor; this year there is a federal one elected. Laſt year the Council was altogether democratic; this year already two of the five members are federal, and the election of the fifth is not ſettled.—Laſt year the Senate contained *only three* federal members; this year the *majority* will be federal. Laſt year the Houſe had a democratic majority of 32: this year it will have a federal majority. *Laus Deus!*

On the 27th ult. the houſe of Mr. Lewis Bridges, of Franklin County, N. C. was conſumed by fire. His three ſons, 17, 14 and 10 years of age, periſhed in the flames. A fourth ſon, aged 22, was ſo much burnt that his recovery is deſpaired of—the mother was alſo conſiderably injured.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NARRAGANSETT BANK, holden at Wickford on Monday laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors for the year enſuing, viz :—

BENJAMIN FOWLER, PHILIP TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM HAMMOND, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS. 1st, SAMUEL CARTER, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, ELISHA R. POTTER, JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER, ELISHA WATSON, jun. JOSEPH REYNOLDS, JAMES SHEARMAN, ELISHA R. GARDNER.

And at a meeting of the Directors in the afternoon of the ſame day, *BENJAMIN FOWLER* was unanimouſly re-elected Preſident.

From the Providence American of Yesterday.

BY REQUEST.

From an undoubted ſource of information, we are authorized to aſſure the public, that the Governor diſapproves of the proceedings of the Eaſt Greenwich Convention of this week, and that he will not ſupport that prox.

DIED.—In this town on Tueſday laſt, Mr. *CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND*, in the 70th year of his age.

—On Wedneſday, Mrs. *SARAH HALL*, conſort of Capt. James Hall, in the 47th year of her age.

—At Troy, (Maſſ.) on the 20th ult. Mr. *JOSEPH BORDEN*, of Tiverton, in the 78th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Sloop Fame, Brown, New-York.

CLEARED,

Britiſh brig Hero, Dickenſon, Liverpool, (Eng.) Ship Franklin, Cozzens, Charleſton: do. Comet, Johnſon, Savannah: do. Charles & Harriot, Coggeſhall, New-York: ſch'r Ocean, Barney, St. Bartholomews: do. Federal, Gardner, Margaretta: ſloop Zoar, Arnold, St. Bartholomews: do. Betſey, Pearce, Boſton: do. Expreſs, Wood, New-York: do. Fame, Waldin, ditto: do. Columbia, Allin, Wilmington.

LIFE OF SOUTHACK.

JUST publiſhed at Boſton, and for ſale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store

The Life of John Southack, Written by himſelf, containing an account of the ſinking of the Brigantine Hannah, for which the Author ſuffered in 1803; and an account of all the other veſſels inſured at the different places, which were to have been ſunk.—To which is added, a Hiſtory of the State Priſon in Charleſtown, (Maſſ.); with Obſervations on this excellent Inſtitution.—Price 50 Cents.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed, that next THURSDAY, the 13th inſt. a Diſcourſe before the *AFRICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY*, will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. EDDY, in his Meeting-Houſe, at 3 o'clock P. M. or at the notice of Dr. PATTEN's Bell—at which all are invited to attend, and aid the African School by a collection.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Nathaniel Lyndon*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May next, if they ſee fit, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 4th, 1809.

Newport Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe of electing Thirteen Directors for the year enſuing, agreeably to Charter; and for tranſacting ſuch other buſineſs as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, April 8, 1809.

PUBLIC HEALTH BATHING HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who wiſh to partake of the luxury of the Bath, the BATHING HOUSE will be opened for the approaching ſeaſon, (commencing this Day) every Day from Sunriſe until 9 o'clock in the Evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be cloſed at 10 o'clock in the morning.—Tickets may be had at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL W. VINSON, and of the Proprietor.—Ladies will pleaſe to paſs in at the Door, No. 72, Thames-Street. Gentlemen will enter at the eaſt door of the Bathing Houſe, Pelham-ſtreet. Subſcribers will be furniſhed with Tickets on account of their Shares, as heretofore.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

For Charleſton, (S. C.)

THE Brig SALLY, JOHN BIGLEY, Maſter, now lying at Lyon's Wharf; will ſail on the 11th inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage; apply to JOHN BIGLEY.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

For New-Orleans,

THE Brig RUSSELL, SIMON NEWTON, Maſter, now lying at Coggeſhall's Wharf; will ſail on the 17th inſt.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſs.

IN Compliance with an Order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict :—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be expoſed for Sale, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ſeventh day of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Houſe of *William Pearce*, Innholder in North-Kingſtown, the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Wickford, in ſaid North-Kingſtown, ſaid Schooner having been decreed forfeit at a Special Diſtrict Court, holden at Providence on this 4th day of April, 1809.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, April 4, 1809.

SAMUEL PLACE,

Reſpectfully informs the public,

THAT he has provided himſelf with two COACHEES, and has taken into co-partnerſhip Mr. *Benjamin Beeman*, who is an experienced ſteady driver, and will be ready at all times to accommodate the public on the moſt reaſonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and aſſures thoſe who may employ him that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to his buſineſs.

N. B. He has taken a Stable in Spring-ſtreet, directly back of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-Houſe, where the greateſt attention will be paid to thoſe who may favor him with Horſes to keep, either tranſient or by the ſeaſon. Saddle Horſes, Horſes and Chairs to Let.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnerſhip, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, ſituated in Green-ſtreet, where Horſes and Carriages for every purpoſe will be furniſhed at ſhort notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleaſure or travellers; and Saddle Horſes either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will alſo furniſh diſpatch meſſengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the buſineſs, Horſes will be taken in to keep at reaſonable rates for long or ſhort periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their buſineſs, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subſcriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

BENJAMIN BEEMAN,

Informs the Public,

THAT he has taken the Hay Screwing Houſe, lately improved by Mr. *Eliſha Smith*, and that punctual attendance will be given to the buſineſs, and the ſmalleſt favors gratefully acknowledged

Newport, April 6, 1809.

THE Perſon who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's Hiſtory of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requeſted to return the ſame to the Subſcriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the ſaid Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for Building a Light-Houſe, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, of the following materials, dimenſions and deſcription.

The Light-Houſe to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of ſtone to be ſunk three feet below the ſurface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be ſufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly ſecure, and to be carried up two feet above the ſurface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn ſtone, of leaſt eight inches wide, ſloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without ſap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the ſtone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch ſeaſoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat, of cedar or white pine, without ſap, ſhingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two laſt of which to be white. There are to be a ſufficient number of Windows, well glazed with ſtrong glaſs, with ſhutters, and the proper faſtenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with ſuitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the ſtairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing—On the top of the wood work is to be framed a ſtrong tier of Joiſts, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be ſloped to ſix inches at the eaves, to give a proper deſcent for the water. Theſe Joiſts are to be covered with good two-inch ſeaſoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the ſides of the pyramid, ſo as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good ſheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to reſt thereon, with a complete ſett of Lamps, to be ſuſpended by good and ſufficient iron chains, ſo hung as that the lamps may be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure; and alſo a ſufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner poſts or ſtanchions of the Lantern are to be well ſecured to the poſts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch ſquare. The Lantern to be ſecured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the leaſt, paſſing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, ſo as to reach at the eaves the corner poſts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be ſecured. The Lantern is to be ſix feet ten inches diameter, and ſeven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet ſix inches in height, and covered with ſheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, ſufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to ſecure the funnel againſt rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, ſo that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to leeward. The ſpaces between the poſts to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be of iron, ſtruck ſolid, and of ſufficient ſtrength as not to work with the wind; each ſaſh to be glazed with ſtrong glaſs ten by twelve inchrs of the firſt quality, and one of the ſaſhes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be ſurrounded by iron balluſtrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch ſquare, inſerted in the braces between the eight poſts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a cloſe ſtove to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with ſheet copper, as alſo the groves into which it ſhall ſhut.

An Eclipſer is to be placed in the Lantern, to be conſtructed according to the directions which ſhall be given by the Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-Houſe to be well ſecured by a ſtrong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furniſhed with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-Houſe, one ſtory of ſeven feet ſtud, ſeventeen feet front, by twenty-ſix feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well ſtoned, ſix feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The Houſe to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the houſe, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the Houſe, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, ſtairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the Houſe are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on theſe are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without ſap, ſhingles. The roof to be ſingle pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well ſeaſoned, and to be covered with like good ſhingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Alſo, two outſide doors, and ſuch inſide doors as are neceſſary to keep the rooms diſtinct, and to paſs up chamber and down cellar; theſe to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outſide door to have good locks. A ſufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glaſs, with ſhutters and faſtenings. The inſide walls and ceilings to be lathed and plaiſtered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The Houſe to be well painted, with a double coat on the outſide, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be ſunk, and walled with ſtone or brick, at a convenient diſtance, and furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of ſtone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, ſix feet high, and two feet thick, franking each way from the door to ſupport the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and ſand, and over it a roof covered with ſhingles; to have a floor of flat ſtone or brick, a ſtone rabbit to the door, and ſteps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the ſurface as the ſituation will admit. The Vault to be furniſhed with five ſtrong white pine, without ſap, Ciſterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inſide and out; theſe Ciſterns to be ſet on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preſerve the Oil in caſe of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well ſecured by a ſufficient door, hung with hinges, and a ſtrong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanſhip, and every other object of coſt and expenſe, and to execute the before deſcribed work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and ſecurity for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Perſons diſpoſed to contract, will be pleaſed to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter tranſmit them to the Treaſury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treaſury Department, March 28, 1809.

POETRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

SONG.

THE PILOTS WHOM WASHINGTON PLAC'D AT THE HELM.

Tune "Anacreon in Heaven."

Addressed to Col. PICKERING and the other Members of the Minority in the late Congress, to whom, in honor of their brilliant and patriotic exertions in support of the rights and interests of their country, a public dinner was given in Philadelphia, on the 10th of March, 1809.

I.

YE Patriots bold, a *Leonidas band*,
Our pilots in freedom's tempestuous ocean,
The chiefs whom our WASHINGTON chose to command,
Sheet-anchors of hope, 'mid the world's dread commotion!
With hearts firm and true,
May you guide the bark through,
In spite of the storm and the Jacobin crew;
For the tempest of Faction cannot overwhelm
The pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

II.

Tho' Europe distracted with war's dire alarms,
With more than Cimmerian darkness is shrouded,
Yet, led by our WASHINGTON's comrades in arms,
The sun of our glory can never be clouded.
The powers are defied
Of the old world allied,
By men who in danger's dark hour have been tried,
For war's rudest tempest cannot overwhelm
The pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

III.

If Europe should fall, by the arms or the arts
Of Bonaparte's demons of dire defolation,
The tyrant must first win his way thro' our hearts,
Before he subdues the American nation.
Philosophists' dreams,
And Frenchified schemes,
Avaunt! for the falchion of WASHINGTON gleams,
And J——n's follies cannot overwhelm
The pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

IV.

Ye "generous sons of illustrious sires,"*
With their blood who cemented fair freedom's foundations,
Your patriot-bosoms inherit their fires,
And yours is the meed of a world's acclamations.
Your names you shall find,
In our bosoms enshrin'd,
With life's dearest ligaments ever entwin'd;
And you shall unite left the storm overwhelm,
With the pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

V.

Your efforts of wisdom your country reveres,
Your counsels alone can ensure her salvation:
Your presence is welcom'd with gratitude's tears,
THE ROCKS TO WHICH CLING THE LAST HOPES OF THE NATION.
Let each honor'd name
Swell the trumpet of Fame,
While it peals with its longest and loudest acclaim;
And WE ALL WILL UNITE, lest the storm overwhelm,
With the pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

* *Mr. Quincy's Speech.*

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received for a few weeks by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets, Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly during the drawing.

Newport, March 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of PORTUGAL, has been pleased to declare, that all American Vessels in his Ports, shall be considered as those of the most favoured nations—The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have been authorized by JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, Esq. Consul General and Chargé des Affaires from his Royal Highness to the United States, to legalize all papers necessary for vessels bound to Portuguese Ports, and to act in all other matters as Consular Agents for the States of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut* and *Rhode Island*.

It is necessary that all Masters of Vessels should have their Bills of Health legalized, otherwise they will be subject to quarantine, and to avoid unpleasant deviations of reclamations, it is also requisite that any articles shipped for account of Portuguese subjects, should be declared and sworn to in the bills of lading, as being Portuguese property, and those bills also legalized by the Consular Agents.

GOODWING & WHITING,
No. 23, Long-Wharf, Boston.

Boston, March 22, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose

FRANCIS MALBONE,
JOHN MEIN,
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the most favourable terms, the following GOODS.

154 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
72 Chests Souchong Tea,
35 Do Bohea Ditto. } Warranted of the first Quality.
20 Do. Hyson-skin Do.
35 Puncheons St Kitts and Antigua Rum.
12 Do. New-England Ditto.
450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
12 Hogsheads Prime Tobacco.
18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
10 Pipes Country Gin.
2000 wt. Black Pepper,
24,000 wt. West-India } COFFEE.
26,000 wt Batavia }
228 Boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
40 Casks Raisins.
80 Barrels Prime Pork.
3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter Casks Lisbon Ditto.
5,800 wt. Loft Sugar.
7 Casks Zante Currants.
240 Reams Writing Paper.

With a variety of otther Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Cash to any amount advanced on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—Goods stored in a fire-proof Store, and insured against Fire, for 3-8th per cent. per Annum.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars*.

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Business on Commission and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black attin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also oil ale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

Newport, Sept 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames-street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118 Thames Street.

HAS FOR SALE

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public,

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144 Thames street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

James Center,

HAS just received a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS, which he is now selling at No. 111 Thames-street, Newport, viz:

PEAS.	*BEANS.*
Early Charlton.	Early white Bush.
Early Frame.	Do. Black.
Golden Hotspur.	Refugee and peckled.
Blue Prussian.	
CABBAGE.	Head Lettuce, of different kinds.
Early Yorkshire.	Beet, Carrot, Parsnip
Early Dwarf.	Bush, and long neck
Do. Battersea.	qush.
Do. Heart-shaped.	Water and musk Mellon.
Green & yellow Savoy.	Onion, Cucumber.
Early Cauliflower.	Summer Savory.
RADISH	Sweet Majorum.
Salmon, Early short,	Sage, Pepper, pinage.
Frame and scarlet Do	Nasturtion.
	Vegetable Oyster.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148 Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage, Radish; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppergrass; Asparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Nasturtion; Endive, Water and Musk Melon; Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

☞ J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

N B No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY Barrels Prime PORK; Wheat Bran by the Hundred or single Bushel; 3 second-hand Cables of different sizes, and a quantity of second-hand Rigging.—*Also*, The Sloop MINERVA, and Sloop GENERAL GREENE, Newport and Providence Packets—A liberal credit will be given if required, with approved endorsers at the Bank—For further particulars, enquire of JAMES PERRY, at store No. 3, on Perry's Wharf.

Newport, March 3, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.

Newport, March 10, 1809

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons

Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price 1 sett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published. Also, a few setts Rollin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few setts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett

Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Gisborne's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, Pleasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and issued to subscribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, size and page, may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are yet kept open for Dufief's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Administrator upon the unsettled estate of Capt *John Gardiner*, late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to said Administrator.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 13, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Stoves and Camboosses, } Various Sizes.
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms.

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport, March 2. 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th inst.

THAT House and Shop in Thames-Street, No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason*.—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December,

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THAT large commodious and well-finished new Store with a room adjoining fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire-place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marth-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon*.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House, Wharf, and Stores situated in Newport.—*Also*, The Farm in Middletown late the property of John C. Scott deceased.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport Feb. 24, 1809.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Land No. 212 Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

POETRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

SONG.

THE PILOTS WHOM WASHINGTON PLAC'D AT THE HELM.

Tune "Anacreon in Heaven."

Addressed to Col. PICKERING and the other Members of the Minority in the late Congress, to whom, in honor of their brilliant and patriotic exertions in support of the rights and interests of their country, a public dinner was given in Philadelphia on the 10th of March, 1809.

I.

YE Patriots bold, a *Leonidas band*,
Our pilots in freedom's tempestuous ocean,
The chiefs whom our WASHINGTON chose to command,
Sheet-anchors of hope, 'mid the world's dread commotion!
With hearts firm and true,
May you guide the bark through,
In spite of the storm and the Jacobin crew;
For the tempest of Faction cannot overwhelm
The pilots whom WASAINGTON plac'd at the helm.

II.

Tho' Europe distracted wth war's dire alarms,
With more than Cimmerian darkness is shrouded,
Yet, led by our WASHINGTON's comrades in arms,
The sun of our glory can never be clouded.
The powers are defied
Of the old world allied,
By men who in danger's dark hour have been tried,
For war's rudest tempest cannot overwhelm
The pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

III.

If Europe should fall, by the arms or the arts
Of Bonaparte's demons of dire defolation,
The tyrant must first win his way thro' our hearts,
Before he subdues the American nation.
Philosophists' dreams,
And Frenchified schemes,
Avaunt! for the falchion of WASHINGTON gleams,
And J——n's follies cannot overwhelm
The pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

IV.

Ye "generous sons of illustrious sires,"*
With their blood who cemented fair freedom's foundations,
Your patriot-bosoms inherit their fires,
And yours is the meed of a world's acclamations.
Your names you shall find,
In our bosoms enshrin'd,
With life's dearest ligaments ever entwin'd;
And you shall unite lest the storm overwhelm,
With the pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

V.

Your efforts of wisdom your country reveres,
Your counsels alone can ensure her salvation:
Your presence is welcom'd with gratitude's tears,
THE ROCKS TO WHICH CLING THE LAST HOPES OF THE NATION.
Let each honor'd name
Swell the trumpet of Fame,
While it peals with its longest and loudest acclaim;
And WE ALL WILL UNITE, lest the storm overwhelm,
With the pilots whom WASHINGTON plac'd at the helm.

* *Mr. Quincy's Speech.*

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received for a few weeks by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets, Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly during the drawing.

Newport, March 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of PORTUGAL, has been pleased to declare, that all American Vessels in his Ports, shall be considered as those of the most favoured nations—The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have been authorized by JOSEPH RADEMAKER, Esq. Consul General and Charge des Affaires from his Royal Highness to the United States, to legalize all papers necessary for vessels bound to Portuguese Ports, and to act in all other matters as Consular Agents for the States of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island*.

It is necessary that all Masters of Vessels should have their Bills of Health legalized, otherwise they will be subject to quarantine; and to avoid unpleasant discussions of reclamations, it is also requisite that any articles shipped for account of Portuguese subjects, should be declared and sworn to in the bills of lading, as being Portuguese property, and those bills also legalized by the Consular Agents.

GOODWING & WHITING,
No. 23, Long-Wharf, Boston.

Boston, March 22, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose

FRANCIS MALBONE,
JOHN MEIN,
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the most favourable terms, the following GOODS.

154 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
72 Chests Souchong Tea, } Warranted of the
35 Do. Bohea Ditto. } first Quality.
20 Do. Hyson-skin Do. }
35 Puncheons St Kitts and Antigua Rum.
12 Do. New-England Ditto.
450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
12 Hogsheads Prime Tobacco.
18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
10 Pipes Country Gin.
2000 wt. Black Pepper,
24,000 wt. West-India } COFFEE.
26,000 wt Batavia }
228 Boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
40 Casks Raisins.
80 Barrels Prime Pork.
3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter Casks Lisbon Ditto.
5,800 wt. Loft Sugar.
7 Casks Zante Currants.
240 Reams Writing Paper.

With a variety of otther Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Cash to any amount advanced on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—Goods stored in a fire-proof Store, and insured against Fire, for 3-8th per cent. per Annum.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars*.

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water crat of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Business on Commission and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black attin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also or ale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot all to please those in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames-street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118 Thames Street.

HAS FOR SALE

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public,

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144 Thames street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

James Center,

HAS just received a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS, which he is now selling at No. 111 Thames-street, Newport, viz:

PEAS.	*BEANS.*
Early Charlton.	Early white Bush.
Early Frame.	Do. Black.
Golden Hotspur.	Refugee and peckled.
Blue Prussian.	
CABBAGE.	Head Lettuce, of different kinds.
Early Yorkshire.	Beet, Carrot, Parsnip
Early Dwarf.	Bush, and long neck
Do. Batersea.	marsh.
Do. Heart shaped.	Water and musk Melon.
Green & yellow Savoy.	Onion, Cucumber.
Early Cauliflower.	Summer Savory.
RADISH	Sweet Majorum.
Salmon, Early short,	Sage, Pepper, pinage.
Frame, and scarlet Do	Nasturtion.
	Vegetable Oyster.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148 Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage, Radish; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppergrass; Asparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Nasturtion; Endive, Water and Musk Melon; Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

☞ J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c &c. &c. as heretofore.

N B No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY Barrels Prime PORK; Wheat Bran by the Hundred or single Bushel; 3 second-hand Cables of different sizes, and a quantity of second-hand Rigging.—*Also*, The Sloop MINERVA, and Sloop GENERAL GREENE, Newport and Providence Packets—A liberal credit will be given if required, with approved endorsers at the Bank—For further particulars, enquire of JAMES PERRY, at Store No. 3, on Perry's Wharf.

Newport, March 3, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.

Newport, March 10, 1809

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons

Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price 1 sett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published. Also, a few setts Rollin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few setts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett

Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Gisborne's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, Pleasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and issued to subscriber s monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, size and page, may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are yet kept open for Dufief's French and English Dictionory, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Administrator upon the unsettled estate of Capt *John Gardiner*, late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to said Administrator.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 13, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Chaise, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors. }
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms.

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport, March 2. 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th inst.

THAT House and Shop in Thames-Street, No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason*.—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THAT large commodious and well-finished new Store with a room adjoining fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire-place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon*.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House, Wharf, and Stores situated in Newport.—*Also*, The Farm in Middletown late the property of John C. Scott deceased.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport Feb. 24, 1809.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Land No. 212 Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.